Differences in Curricula of Universities, Higher Secondary and Intermediate Boards

846. **Shri Sushil Chandra Verma:** Will the Minister of **Human Resource Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable difference in the curricula of different Universities, Higher Secondary and Intermediate Boards etc. for different degrees and diploma courses;

(b) whether such differences contribute to the various difficulties faced by students in moving from one State to another or even from one University to another in the same State;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to prescribe uniformity in curricula and standards throughout the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh): (a) and (b) Each University is academically autonomous and prescribes its own courses of study. Similarly, curriculum in Hgher Secondary Schools in each State is prescribed by its own Secondary/Higher Secondary School Board. It is, therefore, natural that there would be some differences in the courses and syllabi in different Universities and Schools in different States. However, the difference in curricula may not be substantial because there is a core structure of curricula which is generally followed both at College and School levels. Apart from differences in curricula, Inter-State and Inter-University mobility of students is dependent on several other factors such as medium of instruction, availability of residential facilities, continuity of academic sessions, etc.

(c) and (d) University Grants Commission has circulated model curricula in 27 subjects to all Universities in the country. It would be for the Universities to accept the model curricula with or without modification. As regards syllabi in Higher Secondary Schools, NCERT has circulated in 1988 the "National Curriculum for Higher Secondary Education—A Framework" for the guidance of the States/UTs. NCERT also provides technical assistance to States and UTs for development of Syllabi and instructional material based on the National Curriculum Framework. The textbooks produced by NCERT are used in CBSE affiliated Schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas, Central Tibetan Schools, Sainik Schools and Navodaya Vidyalayas, thereby contributing to uniformity in school curriculum.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Leprosy Control

847. **Shri Sushil Chandra Verma:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance demanded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the Union Government for leprosy control under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the last three years;

(b) the amount of assistance released by the Union Government as against the amount sanctioned; and

(c) by when the balance amount would be released?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha): (a) Rs. 439.77 lakhs for the period 1987-88 to 1989-90.

(b) The following assistance has been given to the States :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Cash	Kind	Total
1988-89	100.00	10.00	110.00
1989-90	123.00	0.55	123.55
1990-91	140.50	61.58	202.08

(c) The amount of Rs. 439.77 lakhs is the total expenditure on leprosy control activities by the State. It also include the expenditure on Non-Plan components of NLEP which should be borne by the State. Arrears